Mr. K. S. Panicker *(Ezhuvas-Mukundapuram)*: I accept the amendment.

Amendment put and carried.

Cl. 2, put and carried.

Cl. I, put and carried.

Title & Preamble put and carried.

The Cochin Verumpattamdars Act (Amendment) Bill—Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur)*: Sir, I move for leave to introduce the Cochin Verumpattamdars Act (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: I second it.

Motion put and carried

The Cochin Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill—Mr. C. V. Iyyu

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: Sir, I beg leave of the House to introduce the Cochin Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. K. T. Achyuthan *(Ezhuvas-Talappalli)*: I second it.

Motion put and carried

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No. 1

Municipal Chairman—standing for electon for the Legislative Council

Mr. George Panikulam *(Irinjalakkuda)*: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move the following resolution for the acceptance of the Hon'ble Council.

"This Council recommends to the Government that it may be provided that a Municipal Chairman should resign his Chairmanship, if he wants to stand for Legislative Council election in the same constituency in which the Municipality is situated."

I do not think that any elaborate comment is necessary on my part in introducing this resolution, since the object is self evident. The House knows very well what a tremendous handicap a candidate for election will be subject to if his rival is the Municipal Chairman with all the influence which he can wield as Chairman in the same constituency. This is quite unjust and unfair as I may assure the House from my personal experience in the recent bye-election at Irinjalakkuda. Of course, it is true that I won the election.

But it has to be said that he used all his influence as a Chairman with executive powers. Even in his wall-posters, his request was to vote for so and so, who is the Municipal Chairman. I may in this connection invite the attention of this Hon'ble House to a few passages in the report of the Commissioners in the election case between ex-M.L.C. Mr. Kannu Pillai and our Hon'ble Member for Mattancheri Mr. Salem, who won that case against Mr. Kannu Pillai, who was the Chairman.

".....It is contended that as the Chief Executive Officer he could manipulate the voters' list in a manner favourable to himself, that, being vested with plenary discretion in the matter of issuing, revising and cancelling licenses to persons carrying on various trades, he can exercise an illegitimate and undue influence on the votes of such persons, that he can with the help of a large number of Sanitary Inspectors, Maistries and Bill-collectors, etc., influence the election and interfere with the free exercise of franchise in manifold ways, rules and restrictions against such utilisation notwithstanding. By the appointment of Commissioners under the new Municipal Act, the Chairman is in a way short of much of his executive powers, all the same his official influence over the Municipal machinery and in the Municipal area continues. These are in our opinion very cogent reasons why a Municipal Chairman who is also a Registration Officer and Chairman of the Revising Authority and who is the head of the hierarchy of Municipal officers should not be exempted from the general disqualification attaching to officers. We hope that the Government will pay due heed to the force of this criticism and effect suitable amendment in the Statute and the Rules.....".

I do not want to go into further details. I appeal to the good will of the Hon'ble Members and request them to support this resolution in the interests of justice and fair-play for the sake of future competitors at the elections.

One point which may be put forward against passing this resolution is that in British and Travancore there is no objection now for such Chairman to stand for Legislative Council election. But there is no harm in Cochin taking a leading step in this, as it has done in several other good things, especially in view of the unanimous finding of the Commissioners read by me before the Council.

I therefore commend this resolution to the good sense of the House.

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Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri):* Sir, I rise to support this resolution. I have also been privileged to fight a Chairman, very crafty Chairman, whose disqualification even the Government was not prepared to accept. It was stated in this House that at one time he even came to the rescue of the Government, and I think that was why the Government went out of the way to issue non statutory notifications. Apart from that, it is a very sound proposition that has been tabled in this House and is in perfect accord with the practice that is taking place in the election of Members to the Mother of Parliaments in England. There, a Sheriff is not allowed. a clergyman is not allowed, a Mayor is not allowed in his Borough, though they can stand outside anywhere.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* Mr. Eachara Menon has been doing like that.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri):* He is not disqualified for standing for election, but he is disqualified for standing within his jurisdiction. When a person has to exercise some jurisdiction in an area, it is natural to suppose that he has got a large amount of influence, official influence, which he will naturally use for his own purpose in self-interest. Therefore, to avoid all that element of corruption playing in the election of Members to the House, the common law has prevented such people from standing. They stood, they were elected and they were unseated, under the common law practice. Therefore, common sense, apart from common law, will tell you how many influences a Chairman can bring to bear in his own Municipality, which forms part of his constituency, in what diverse manners that influence can be exercised and all these influences will be corruption in one sense. Corruption need not necessarily be bribery, corruption may be a favourable order, corruption may be an order against a rival in trade or anything like that, with-holding of a license, cancelling a license and granting a license, all these methods, subtle methods, can be exercised, promises can be held out. Therefore, it is to avoid all sorts of corruption or even if the possibility of corruption that in countries like England and America, these kind of functionaries are prevented from standing in elections. These are the arguments that were levelled against him as a special point in E.P. 1/13 before the Election Commissioners. And the Commissioners thought, as our Statute actually exempts a Municipal Chairman from the rule of those who are prevented from standing, who are receiving public money as salary, allowance, etc., the Statute have not actually prevented the Chairman standing. Therefore, as the law at present stood, they are within their rights to stand even in their own Municipalities for election for membership to the Legislative Council. Further, nothing is stated in the Statute that the Municipal Chairman can stand within his own Municipality. It is only said that because of the fact that the Municipal Chairman is receiving some allowance from public funds he is not prevented from standing. He is not like an official. An official cannot stand in any constituency. An official in Ernakulam cannot go and stand at Tattamangalam or Chittur, where he has got absolutely nothing to do. He is prevented. Similarly, the interpretation of Chairman being allowed to stand, does not enable him according to me or my ideas of the law to stand within his own Municipality, because of the idea of corruption lying behind it. But as the Commissioners thought technically they could not say that. Therefore they said that it is a matter that has cogent reasons and we will recommend to the Government. Moreover, I do not want to refer to it, because it is bad for the case. I hope the Government has not said the last word on that point. It is necessary either to clarify the point or to deplete that altogether from the statute, and a recommendation may be made to His Highness to deplete that part of Chairman being allowed to stand for election, but if it is the intention of the Government that Chairman need not be prevented from standing anywhere, outside their own constituencies, then a clarifying notification will suffice for the purpose.

Sir, it is very easy for the persons to laugh at the troubles that candidates who have had to fight against the Chairmen. It is easy to laugh. For instance, when our Hon'ble Member from Ernakulam stood, nobody dared to stand against him. You can see it.

Rao Sahib M. Nanu Menon *(Ernakulam):* Is it crime ?

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri):* No, Sir. It is an honour to you that you are accepted without challenge, but I may also submit that nodody dared to stand against you.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* Not because of that.

Mr A. B. Selam *(Mattancheri):* He was accepted as a gentleman. I know more of him than you do. I know him for very many years, even when you were never heard of in the land. Why should you interrupt and get these nice remarks from me.

I therefore submit that there was the element of fear also. Those things must be taken away in the interests of purity of election and for the dignity of this House. This House must

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be composed of men with no taint of corruption to their credit. (hear, hear). That must be our object. Whether they come to this House with taint or not, I do not know, what is left to them. Our system must be to avoid even the idea of corruption entering into the Legislative Council. Sir, poor people there will be. The other day I surprised my Hon'ble Friends by suggesting that half the number of members of this House may be elected and the other half may be nominated from among persons of status, character and standing. I had submitted to the President of this House and through him to the Government that all the members of this Council should be elected and the same persons after 20 years of experience in election, has submitted that only one half may be elected and the other half nominated. Why is the question that any reasonable person might ask. After 5 elections to this House I have become rich in experience to believe that in spite of our laws and regulations and vigilence, corruption does take place in elections and there is no gain-saying the fact. Sir, I was ashamed to see money being brought and paid on the pail of the polling booth and votes being bought.

Mr. Presiden: Was it the Hon'ble Member's Money ?

Mr A. B. Selam *(Mattancheri)* : No, Sir, I had no money. I was as poor as the church-rat or the church mouse. It was from the other side. I may quote another little instance for the edification of my Hon'ble Friends, this being the last day of the session. In another election beautiful restaurants were freely distributing sugard sweets, laddus, jilebies, coffee, tea, milk, cocoa and what not freely for either side, whoever goes there, and that also in the polling booth itself. The people in the land do not think that to be a corruption; if that is considered as corruption; they would not do it. After all persons come to vote from distant places and should not they be given at least a cup of tea ? They do it out of generosity, out of good will, out of good intentions and not out of any idea that it is a corruption, under the law regulating an election. They do it and you cannot prevent it. The people are not very well acquainted with all the details of the law and they don't keep up the purity of elections. Why they are sending Members to the Legislative Council is understood now a little, but all the implications, the voters have not yet understood. Neither the voters nor the candidates who come forward to become the members of the Legislative Council have understood it well. Therefore it is a very difficult situation we find ourselves in, and who can aid in the situation ? We can only go by rules, clarifying the rules still more to prevant these things. Therefore, this idea of Chairman not being allowed to stand within their own Municipalities is a very salutary provision in the interests of the purity of elections to Council and is one worthy of support both by the Members of this House and by the Government. With these words, I support the proposition.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. കുട്ടി: മിസ്റ്റർ പ്രസിഡണ്ട്, സർ, ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ ഇതിനുമുമ്പു് ഇവിടെ വെളിവാക്കിട്ടുള്ള ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾതന്നെ മുനിസിപ്പാൽ ചെയർമാന്മാർ അവരുടെ ടൌണുകളിൽ ഏലക്ഷനിൽ നില്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം യാതൊരു ദോഷവും സംഭവിക്കുവാനില്ലെന്നു ഇവിടെ തെളിയിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതായതു് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഈ പ്രമേയാവതാരകൻതന്നെ അതിനു ഉദാഹരണമാണു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനെതിരായി നിന്നിരുന്നതു ഒരു മുനിസിപ്പാൽ ചെയർമാനായിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഇരിങ്ങാലക്കുട നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലെ ഒരു പ്രതിനിധിയായി കൌൺസിലിലേക്കു അയക്കുവാൻ അവിടത്തെ വോട്ടർമാർക്കു തോന്നിയതിന്റെ ഫലമായി അദ്ദേഹത്തിനെതിരായി നിന്നിരുന്ന ഈ പ്രമേയകർത്താവിനെ അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ പട്ടണത്തിന്റെ പൊതു സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികളിൽ ധാരാളമായി ഉത്തരവാദിത്വത്തോടുകൂടി വേലചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള അതാതു പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ ചെയർമാന്മാരാണു് അവിടത്തെ കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ റപ്രസന്റു് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് എന്നുള്ളതു് തീർച്ചയാണു്. എറണാകുളം പട്ടണത്തെതന്നെ ഉദാഹരണമായി എടുക്കാം. ആ പട്ടണത്തിൽ വലിയ വലിയ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ ആവിർഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും മിലിട്ടറിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും എന്നുവേണ്ട പല കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും ചെയർമാൻ നേരിട്ടു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം എടുത്തു നിവൃഹിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനേയുള്ള സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ വെറും കടലാസും മഷിയുമായി ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിനെ സമീപിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനകരം കൌൺസിൽ വഴിയും കൂടി അതു നിവൃഹിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും എന്നാണു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. ഇതിനു മുമ്പു് പല തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകളും എറണാകുളം, മട്ടാഞ്ചേരി, തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂർ, ചിറവൂർ, ഇരിങ്ങാലക്കുട മുതലായ പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ നടന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവിടത്തെ ചെയർമാന്മാരിൽ പലരും

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തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ നില്ക്കുകയും തോല്ക്കുകയും ജയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതെല്ലാം ഒരു ചെയർമാൻ എന്നുള്ള നിലയിൽ ഉള്ളതല്ല. പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥാനമാണ് തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ്. ഈ നാട്ടിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ, ഉത്തരവാദിത്വബോധവും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവുമുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുള്ള പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ, അവിടെ പറഞ്ഞിയ ഒരു മെമ്പറെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ബോധം അവർക്കില്ലെന്ന് സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും ഈ പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ പാസാക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വരുന്നത് എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്. അങ്ങിനേയുള്ള പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ വോട്ടർമാരെപ്പോലും ആക്ഷേപിക്കുന്ന ഒരർത്ഥം ഈ പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. പലതുകൊണ്ടും എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം ഈ പ്രമേയം ഒരിക്കലും ആദരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ലെന്നും ഈ സഭ ഇങ്ങിനേയുള്ള ഒരു പ്രമേയം അനുവദിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതുമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പ്രസ്തു ചെയ്യാതെ പിൻവലിക്കണമെന്നുകൂടി ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പറോട് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu):* Mr. President, Sir, I oppose this resolution. The very principle underlying the democratic institution is sought to be stifled by this resolution. It is a well-known fact, Sir, that Municipal Chairmen nowadays are all elected representatives of the people. If in a town the elite population with sufficient education thinks it fit to elect one of their representatives from 20 or 25 wards as the case may be, as Chairman it is most unsound to be told that that gentleman is unfit or is to be disabled to be a member of the Legislative Council. That in my humble opinion will be to place a premium upon incompetency or ill-representative personalities being brought in here.

Secondly, Sir, I oppose it on other grounds also that a real extension of that principle logically will lead to disastrous results. From Municipal Chairmen, we will pass on to Panchayat Presidents and when it comes to that point, it will also pass on to the Minister as well. Under the Cochin Constitution, Sir, so far as I can understand it, once a Council is dissolved there will be an interim ministry and that interim Minister is not precluded from standing for election, in a subsequent election in a constituency. When once he is the Minister, I wonder, Sir, what will be the charges and the arguments that will be advanced against him, who may be going about in a Cochin Government car, who may have his peon with him and his clerks with him, (when we find serious allegations of that sort, of a most sentimental character—should even be raised today in this House, though unfounded); what will be the challenge and uproar raised in this House against that particular Minister who happens to have recourse to such a course. I respectfully submit that this is a most retrograde position to be taken up. The anology that was drawn of the Mayor of London or the Sheriff of London or so many other persons is yet too early for us to adopt as examples or precedents. We are working a dyarchy and with all the incident thereof. There is yet another and more important feature which I would press for the attention of the Hon'ble House, that it is not in the best interests of any institution to prevent a democratic representative of another institution from being enabled to be here. No doubt the wearer of the shoe alone knows where it pinches most, and birds of the same feather may flock together. What I submit is that a keen discussion on this point should not have been raised, giving precedence to personal experience over principle. I am sorry that this resolution has been tabled here for discussion and the case decided by the Commissioners in Kannu Pillai's case quoted as an authority. We are not here sitting in judgment over that, nor are we to discuss the pros and cons, or of the decision whether it is the *obiter dicta* or binding upon the Government of Cochin. The fact remains that the Hon'ble Member is here by virtue of the order passed by that tribunal and nothing else. There it ends and there need be said nothing further about it. I am sorry that I cannot for a moment justify the acceptance of this resolution by this House and I oppose it with all the vehemence that I can possibly command.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon *(Trichur-North):* Sir, I too beg to oppose this resolution sponsored by the Hon'ble Member for Irinjalakkuda. Now, the principle which is sought to be adumberated in this resolution is that influence may play a great deal in the matter of elections. At once I may ask whether in the instance of the Hon'ble Member himself, a retired Joint Secretary to Government, cannot wield some influence in a constituency. And the fact remains that the Municipal Chairman of the Irinjalakkuda Municipality who opposed the Hon'ble Member did not succeed. Hence the electorate was up to the mark in electing the proper man. So there is no principle contained in this resolution that a Municipal Chairman will be all-powerful in the locality. One Municipal Chairman may be unpopular, another Municipal Chairman may be popular, and since he has a small representative capacity, the capacity to have a larger representative interest should not be denied to him. Hence I oppose this resolution.

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It may also follow that a Panchyat President also will have to resign his Panchayat-Presidentship, if he wants to stand for Legislative Council Election, if this principle is to be extended. Hence there is no substance in the principle which is sought to be incorporated in this resolution. Hence I oppose this resolution with all the force at my command.

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Joint Secretary to Government):* Sir, Government are constrained to oppose this resolution. I also endorse every word mentioned here by those who opposed the resolution. When the Commissioners made the recommendation that Municipal Chairmen should not be allowed to stand for election to the Legislative Council, no less a person than Sir Shanmukham who is a leading politician considered the question in detail and he came to the conclusion that it was wrong in principle to place any such on the Chairmen. A Chairman is none but an elected representative of the people and it will be definitely wrong and it will also be a retrograde step, to present that representative from entering the legislative Council.

It is said that the Chairman might use his influence in a wrong manner to secure votes and that he might also employ those in Municipal Service to canvass votes. The Government have never received any such complaint till now. I can assure the House that none of the Municipal Chairmen have resorted to such methods to the knowledge of the Government.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri):* May I know whether the question that the Mayor of England is not allowed to stand in his Borough has been examined?

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Joint Secretary to Government):* Yes. But, what about Madras and other provinces in India? What about native States like Travancore and Mysore? There the Chairman of Municipalities are allowed to stand. The Cochin Government do not find any reason why they alone should make a departure from this practice.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri):* Has the question of the Mayor being not allowed to stand in his Borough been examined by the Government?

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Joint Secretary to Government):* I have already answered that question. I oppose the resolution.

Mr. George Panikulam *(Irinjalakkuda):* Sir, from what has been now heard, I understand that our Council has not progressed so far. Though now it is some six years since that finding has been recorded by the Commissioners in the case of Mr. Kannu Pillai, we have not sufficiently progressed. That is what I understand from the speeches. We shall wait and see when the time will come. Since I see that there is no hope for the resolution being passed today I request for permission to withdraw it.

Resolution was by leave withdrawn

The House was adjourned sine die at 1 p.m.

N. S. RADHAKRISHNA SARMA
Secretary to the Council

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APPENDIX I

(Please see answer to question No. 242)

Copy of the Press Note

The article published in "Jenmabhoomi" dated 5 th Mithunam 1119, and republished with comments in other Malayalam Weeklies, that a letter from the Food Member of the Goverment of India inviting the Secretary to Government to Ootty or Madras for discussion in connection with an allotment of 10,000 tons of rice was submitted to the Secretary by the clerks of the Secretariat only after the date fixed for discussion, is untrue. There has been no proposal at all for a discussion of this kind.

APPENDIX II

(Please see answer to Question No. 252)

Communal-war list of (a) Music Mistresses and (b) of clerks, compounders and physicians in the Ayurvedic Department appointed during the last two years and ten months commencing from 1st Chingam 1117 and (c) of clerks appointed in the Village Courts since the Village Courts were recently reconstituted

Department	Designation of post	Nayar	Tamil Brahmin	Ezhuva	Pulaya	Other Hindu	Other Hindu B.C. or D.C.	Romo-syrian	Latin Catholic	Other Xian	Muslim	Jews etc.
(a) Education	Music Teachers	14	6	3		11	5	1		4		
(b) Ayurveda	Clerks	2		1								
Do.	Compounders	6		2		4	1	5				
Do.	Physicians	14		2		24	17	1				
(c) Village Courts	Clerks			1		1						

APPENDIX III

(Please see answer to question No. 255)

List of quota holders in Trichur, Chittur and Tattamangalam in 1119

Potatoes

1. Mr. K. A. Davies, Trichur
2. ,, A. L. Vareed, Trichur
3. ,, C. I. Francis, Trichur
4. ,, Anchery Lonappan Ouseph and Kakko, Trichur
5. ,, Kanthappan Chettiar, Merchant, Chittur

Onions

1. Mr. K. A. Davies, Trichur
2. ,, N. K. Antony, Trichur
3. ,, A. L. Vareed, Trichur
4. ,, Chandy Chakkunny, Thoma, Trichur
5. ,, C. I. Francis, Trichur
6. ,, Kuttancherri Mathew Porinchu, Trichur
7. ,, Ancherri Lonappan Ouseph & Kakko, Trichur
8. ,, T. V. S. Kurukkal, Tattamangalam
9. ,, U. Sankara Menon, Tattamagalam
10. ,, P. K. Noormohamed Rowther & Bros., Tattamangalam
11. ,, C. Krishnaswami Chettiar, Tattamangalam
12. ,, C. L. Vareed, Trichur
13. ,, C. N. N. Kanthaswami Chetty, Tattamangalam
14. ,, N. Malayandi Chettiar, Vallanghey.

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Chillies

1. Mr. K. A. Davies, Trichur
2. ,, Veerampilly Chakkappan Vareed, Trichur
3. ,, C. L. Vareed, Trichur
4. ,, T. V. S. Kurukkal, Tattamangalam
5. ,, C. Krishnaswami Chettiar, Tattamangalam
6. ,, U. Sankara Menon, Chittur
7. Messrs. Mooken Devassy Ouseph & Sons, Trichur
8. ,, St. Joseph's Trading Company Ltd., Trichur

Jaggery

1. Mr. K. M. Francis, Trichur
2. ,, P. P. Antony, Trichur
3. ,, T. D. Varghese, Trichur
4. ,, P. K. Abdul Vahab Rowther, Tattamangalam
5. ,, T. Kanthaswami Chettiar, Tattamangalam
6. ,, Chandy Chakkunni Thoma, Trichur
7. ,, T. V. S. Kurukkal, Tattamangalam
8. ,, Porathukkaran Pavoo Vareed, Trichur
9. ,, C. I. Francis, Trichur
10. ,, C. L. Vareed, Trichur
11. ,, K. A. Davies, Trichur
12. ,, Anchery Pavoo Kakko, Trichur
13. ,, T. Ramaswamy Chettiar, Tattamangalam
14. ,, P. V. Kochuvareed, Trichur
15. ,, T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar, Chittur
16. ,, C. A. Ouseph & V J Paul, Trichur
17. ,, N. K. Antony, Trichur
18. ,, S. V. Krishna Ayyar & Sons, Trichur
19. ,, A. Eachara Menon, Chittur
20. ,, V. L. Lazar, Trichur
21. The Enterprise Ltd., Trichur
22. Mr. Geo. P. Paul, Trichur
23. ,, N. R. Ananthanarayana Ayyar, Chittur
24. ,, N. Aramughan Chettiar, Nalleppilli

APPENDIX IV

(Please see answer to question No. 257)

STATEMENT I

Monthly turn-over of Cochin Restaurants

Name of restaurants	Average monthly collections Rs. A. P.	Average monthly profit Rs. A. P.	Average number of persons who attend the restaurant in a month
ERNAKULAM			
Huzur Jetty and Mampilly buildings ..	6,000 0 0	150 0 0	45,000
Pachalam ..	2,151 0 0	11 4 0	24,480
Thevara ..	3,600 0 0	50 0 0	18,000
Valanjambalam ..	650 0 0	20 0 0	3,250
MATTANCHERI			
Canal Jetty ..	5,400 0 0	200 0 0	42,250
New Road ..	2,167 1 3	45 0 0	14,800
Palluruthi ..		(started only very recently)	

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